FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837. [NO. 1030.

D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
er annum, if paid in advance;
d during the year of subscrip-
$ 50 at the end of the year.

EMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
lication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ed till forbid, and charged accord

he Editor must be post paid.

ay School Notice.

erland County Sunday School Union
its Annual Meeting in the Presbyte-
on Friday 17th March next, at 12 o'.
It is all important that *each* School
ne delegate, and a full report; and it
no School belonging to the Union will
so.

H. LEETE, Sec'y.
21, 1837. 29 3t.

For Rent,

LLING HOUSE and LOT at pre-
pied by Mr. James Mahoney, on Gil-
possession given the first March. For
t this office, or to

A. BAILEY.
2, 1837. 29-3w.

TAL SURGERY.

Dr. Pleasants
TFULLY informs the citizens of Fay-
le that he has arrived, and can be found
ime at the Lafayette Hotel.
ngagements in other places to fulfil pre-
ving this State, he would suggest to
may wish to avail themselves of his ser-
propriety of applying speedily.
18. 29tf

nvention Debates.

EBATES in the Convention for the a-
ment of the Constitution of North Caro-
, and also for delivery to subscribers
and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.
1837.

AMER CLARENDON
And Two Boats.
IGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
C. J. ORRELL, *Ag't.*
1836. 29-tf.

Just Received,

. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.
21, 1837. 29tf.

EPH HOSTLER,
BER & HAIR DRESSER,
Lafayette Hotel,
CTFULLY informs the citizens of Fay-
lle and the public generally, that he
ived from New York, an assortment
his line of business, consisting of—
est Razor Straps; Emerson's ditto; old
ors, (Rattlers;) Cologne Water; Sapo-
mpound, a superior article for shaving;
Macassar ditto; Tooth Brushes; Hair
ocket;) Otto of Rose Soap; a large va-
r kinds of ditto. An assortment of
ded and plain Linen Bosoms, &c. &c.
azine Stocks, and with bows; Satin do.
great pleasure in informing the Ladies
provided himself with a fashionable
sortment of
etts, Curls and Ringlets,
th great care by an experienced hand
ille, Feb. 15, 1837. 29tf

of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.
King, } Petition for Divorce.
King. }
g to the satisfaction of the Court,
Defendant in this case is not an inhab-
tate: It is therefore *Ordered,* That
e made in the Fayetteville Observer,
ssive weeks, that the said Defendant,
g, be and appear before the Judge of
Court of Law, at a Court to be held
ty of Cumberland, at the Court House
of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday
rth Monday of March next, then and
d, answer or demur, or the Petition
pro confesso and heard *ex parte,* and
ed accordingly.
Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court,
e 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of
A. D. 1836.
HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

Just received,

casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
els calcined Plaister Paris, for plaster-
or casting,
. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for
anure,
nd Laths kept constantly on hand.
hich I will sell low for Cash.
ds to keep a large and regular supply
les at all times, and from his experience
years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he
speak confidently as to the *quality* of

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.
22, 1837. 29tf

EW BOOKS.

Landscape Annual; Splendid illus-
of Scott's Novels; do. of Syria and
nd; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory
Book; Diary of a Blase; East and
hine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy
37; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride;
Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance;
of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random;
ie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral
ope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to
ns; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Se
; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Man-
abits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Uni-
ory,
—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver,
mach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees
; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Prac-
as's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Mid-
. Just received by E. J. HALE.
4, 1837.

, Buckwheat Flour, &c.

ns *sweet* Mountain BUTTER,
Buckwheat FLOUR,
—best winter strained,
le by GEO. McNEILL.
y 14. 28-3t.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 3,—To be drawn in Wadesborough, On Saturday 18th March, in which are the following handsome prizes:

1	of	$15,000
1	of	6,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,500
10	of	1,000

Besides many of 500, 300, 200, &c. &c., amounting in all to $296,446.

Tickets only $6; Halves $3; Quarters $1 50.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
February 13. 28td
***Orders by mail (post paid) will be attended to.
☞The Cheraw Gazette will give the above one insertion.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837 28

State of North Carolina

DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1837.

James Quinn, Catharine Quinn, and others, vs. David Sloan and William Swinson, Adm'rs of David Quinn. } Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Rogers and wife Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, North Carolina, that the above-named heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D. 1837, then and there to shew how much they have been advanced, and wherefore the Negroes shall not be divided among the Petitioners, as prayed for in their Petition; otherwise the Petition will be taken *pro confesso,* and the Slaves divided accordingly.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.
[28] JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA
Rail Road Company.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;

At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;

At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm. Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;

At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or any three of them;

At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thos. D. Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;

At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;

At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;

At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;

At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;

At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

February 12, 1837. 28 6w

Bank of Cape Fear,
February 2d 1837.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at their Banking House, in Wilmington, on Wednesday the 8th March next, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly "concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," particularly in reference to the increase of its Capital.

JOHN HILL, Cash.
February 3, 1837. 27-4t.

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 14. 28tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mubley.
COLUMBUS	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.
☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.
Oct. 5. 9-tf.

CITY HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the above well known Establishment, in the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by DAVID CARTER, Esq., has taken possession of the same, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may honor him with a call.

The whole Establishment has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now in comfortable order. As good a TABLE shall be kept as the Market will afford, and every attention shall be paid to Horses; while the charges will be as moderate as the times will justify. Promises, however, do not avail much, and the Subscriber would therefore ask the Public to judge him by his acts.

DANIEL MURRAY.
Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1837. 26 6t.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump }
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

THE copartnership of Randolphs & Underhill, of New York, was dissolved on the 1st of February. Mr. J. F. Randolph retiring from business, his sons Edgar F. & George F. Randolph have associated with them Mr. James W. Scott, of Virginia, and will continue the business under the firm of Randolphs & Scott, at the old Store No. 52, Cedar Street.

R. & S. will keep on hand constantly a complete assortment of

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which they offer to their old friends and the merchants of North and South Carolina, and the South generally, on liberal terms.

RANDOLPHS & SCOTT,
No. 52, Cedar, (between William & Nassau sts.)
New York.
February 9, 1837. 27-1m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.
January 28, 1837. 26tf

Look at this.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Edmund Blake, (on or before the 1st March) who is duly authorised to receipt for me.

GEORGE C. McNEILL.
February 9, 1837. 27tf.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.
Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

DRY GOODS,
AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,
Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York.

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.
New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.
October 10, 1836. 10-tf

VALUBLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Richmond, the Subscribers, Executors of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, that well known and valuable Plantation, lying at and below the confluence of Little River and Big Pee Dee, containing about 1,500 acres, 500 of which is first rate Bottom Land, and believed to be the best body in the County. Most of the balance is broken, affording much Timber, excellent range, and many beautiful and healthy sites for building, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a *first rate* Farm, are earnestly invited to examine these Lands before purchasing, which will be shewn upon application to either of the Subscribers.

Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years up on Bond and Security, with interest from date, will be given.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.,
STEPHEN WALL,
FRANCIS T. LEAK,
JAMES P. LEAK, } Ex'rs
Rockingham, Jan. 28, 1837. 26.6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Jno. R. Buie, a Justice of the Peace for said County, Isaac Williamson, Senr., who made oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or misplaced a Note of Hand, drawn by Neill Mac Nair, Esq and payable to this deponent, one day after date, and dated as he believes, some time in the year 1835; a credit of Twenty Dollars is placed on the back of said Note, and the maker thereof is not entitled to any other credit on the same.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1837.

JNO. R. BUIE, J. P.

I forewarn all persons from trading for the above described Note, and the said Neill Mac Nair from paying the same to any other person than myself.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.
Richmond County, N. C. Jan. 19, 1837.
Witness, JNO. R. BUIE. 26-tf.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1837.

CASE OF REUBEN M. WHITNEY.

The question pending when the House adjourned last evening, was on allowing Mr. Peyton to propound an inquiry to the witness, (Mr. Hamer, of Ohio,) relative to the combination and conspiracy which Mr. P. said he had good reason to believe did exist between R. M. Whitney and certain members of the House. The train bands mustered full and strong this morning, to prevent this question from being put. It was too searching. Mr. Peyton, with a view of affording no room for cavil or objection, altered in some measure the form of the interrogatory, and requested the witness simply to state whether he had heard any member of the House declare that some proceeding should be adopted in order to bring the occurrences in the committee room (which have been so often referred to) under the notice of the House, and if yea, then to state whether such an opinion was expressed by many members of the House; and whether any member had suggested that the proceedings against Whitney for a contempt would be a proper mode of effecting that object.

This question was manifestly so fair, that not a man of the party had the front, *at first,* to take exception to it. It was handed to the witness. He prepared his answer, and returned both to the Chair. Now began the fluttering among the Royalists; and just as the clerk was about to read aloud the answer, one of the Regency men screwed up his boldness, and objected, on the ground that it implied an imputation on the motives of members.

Mr. Peyton raised a question whether it was in order to object to a question after the answer to it had been returned?

The Speaker decided it was in order.

Mr. Peyton then refuted the objections taken by Mr. Turrill, of New York. He wished to know whether the real object of gentlemen was not to affect certain members of the House.—He believed he could prove that Whitney, and those connected with him, are practising a gross deception on this body and the country. He demanded an opportunity to adduce evidence to establish this fact.

Such was the force and impressiveness of Mr. Peyton's appeal, that the House refused to obey the mandates of the Regency; and agreed that the question should be put, by a vote of 89 to 85.—Well done for once!

Mr. Hamer's answer was most important. He had heard some members say that the proceedings in the committee room, which had been referred to, ought to be brought under the notice of the House.

Mr. Wise then put a question in order to elicit the fact, that the object of the present course of proceeding was to affect him and Mr. Peyton, and requested Mr. Hamer to state all the circumstances and objects connected with the conversations, meetings and remarks of members and Reuben M. Whitney, that go to show such was the object.

This question was objected to.

Mr. Wise referred to the remarks of Mr. Peyton yesterday, and said they expressed his reasons for wishing to put this question. He was on trial, he said, and not Reuben Whitney. The issue had been made by the House, whether he was a character that a peaceful man dared not appear before him. He had not the remotest doubt of the *contrivance* by which the present course of proceeding was brought about—and he proposed this as an inducing question to bring before the House and the country the truth. But he meant to go farther, and show whether the Executive Power was not to be brought to bear against two humble members of that House. He denounced the conduct of the parties who had clustered aroond Whitney under the pretence of sheltering him from injustice. While they thrust themselves forward as the champions of justice, they are openly and flagrantly violating every principle of law and right, and trying him without notice—without accusation—without arraignment—without even asking him whether he is guilty or not guilty. He demanded an opportunity to unmask his accusers.

This question was rejected! Ayes 73, noes 95.

The young Virginian then put another query, framed with exceeding precision and pertinency, to ascertain if the witness knew whether THE PRESIDENT had not advised and recommended the present course of proceeding, and whether that functionary did not directly or indirectly assign as a reason for it, that this would try the conduct of Messrs. Wise and Peyton in the committee room, urging that it was necessary to condemn that conduct.

Mr. Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, objected to this inquiry. The President, he said, was not at the bar; and he did not see what light this question would throw on the point at issue.

Mr. Wise met this objection with great force and directness, and made a most vigorous and effective speech in reply.

"I know sir," said he, "that the President is not at the bar—neither am I!—yet I am on trial as much and for a more heinous offence than this pretended accused. I am to be tried for the most atrocious and detestable designs—and all I ask is to let me know my accuser! I CALL for him—be he high or low—base or honored—the tool and minion of power—or the TYRANT himself! Is this a land of civil liberty?—and do you seek to try a man without allowing him the poor privilege of confronting his accuser?"

"I am told the President is not on his trial. No sir! But let me ascertain whether HE has put us *on our trial.* Has he called certain gentlemen to his palace; and there, by appeals to their sympathies and complaints of injuries and persecution, wrought upon their feelings—and then pointed to two troublesome fellows in the House who have constantly trespassed on his reputation, and *who must be killed off.*" "Yes sir," exclaimed Mr. Wise, "that is the word"—killed off"—"Let them be indirectly tried and condemned as assassins!"—was the command.

The ardent young orator here seemed struggling to express the emotions that filled his breast. He could not speak as he felt. His form assumed its perfect height—his expressive features were animated by the bold and indignant spirit within—his eye glanced scornfully towards the managers in this prosecution—and in tones of energy and defiance that pierced every nerve of every ear, he exclaimed—

"I stand here alone—and I wish to know how many base-born tools of power the Tyrant has in this House to do his bidding—Let the serfs of this Turkish Despotism stand out and show themselves!"

This question shared the fate of the preceding. It was rejected of course.

Mr. Peyton then put a question, in order to elicit the truth as to members of Congress counselling Whitney respecting the course he should pursue in the Committee and in the House; and also as to their expressing the wish that he would refuse to appear and testify.

This question was rejected also.

Mr. Peyton put another query for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain members had not declared that they would vote for the present proceeding, for the reason that the conduct and declarations of Messrs. Wise and Peyton would be brought under the review of the House, and that these gentlemen would be thereby disgraced.

This was objected to likewise.

Mr. Peyton, in maintaining the relevancy and importance of the question, said, he only wished to silence the member or members who had already made declarations of this kind against him, and prevent those from sitting in judgment on him, who had thus disqualified and disgraced themselves. The question was rejected.

I trust your readers will ponder well on these questions which were thus summarily thrown out by an organized and disciplined majority. These are refusals pregnant.

The next query brought something more satisfactory still. Mr. Hamer was asked when he had first seen the written testimony of Mr. Fairfield. He answered that he had seen it several days before he was examined in the House!

So;—the matter was all arranged before-hand. The suggesting of questions was continued for some time by other gentlemen; but they were not permitted to be put.

The Counsel of the accused then put a few questions, and they were followed by Mr. Wise. The testimony of Mr. Hamer corroborates the statements made by Messrs. Wise and Peyton in the House, as to the provocation given by Whitney, and the entirely pacific interposition of Mr. Wise.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Gillet were then called upon successively, to give their written answers to the questions put by the Counsel of the accused to the other witnesses.—But owing to the lateness of the hour of adjournment, I must defer any notice of their testimony till my next. D.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

How to make flour cheap. *Destroy it.*
How to make rents cheap. *Tear down the houses.*
How to make meat cheap. *Exterminate the cattle.*
N. Y Jour. Com.

To which the Philadelphia Herald adds—

"How to make money plenty. *Drive foreign capital out of the country, by showing Europeans that there is no protection for property or vested rights in this country.*"

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the duties on certain imports, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Davis to strike from the bill the article of common salt, the effect of which is to retain the protecting duty now levied on that article—

Mr. DAVIS supported his motion by a speech of considerable length, in which he went into a detailed history of the salt duty from its imposition down to the present time. He then dwelt upon the magnitude of the interests involved in this manufacture, and considered the influence of the duty not only on the manufacturer of salt, but also upon the fisheries. He scouted the idea that this reduction would be an important boon to the poor, and insisted on the policy of cherishing a nursery for our seamen. He admitted the low rate at which salt was sold in some parts of Europe, but reminded Mr. Benton, who had urged this argument, that, by the existing course of trade, four-fifths of all the imported salt was brought into this country from England and her dependencies, where the price was much higher. It appeared magnanimous in a Senator from New York to propose to take off the protecting duty from an article so extensively manufactured in that State; but he reminded the Senate that New York laid a toll of six cents a bushel on all foreign salt passing her canal, which of itself operated as a complete protection.

Mr. BENTON went at considerable length into a reply, insisting on the arguments he had before adduced at such great length, in favor of making salt free of duty.

The debate now took an extended range, and went into general politics.

Mr. CALHOUN took the floor in a very animated speech, in which he discussed the whole history of the policy of protection, and inveighed with much severity against the manner in which the South had been treated in the circumstances which led to the tariff of 1828, accusing the President elect of having been the cause, by his vote, of fixing that tariff upon the country. He insisted that it was the policy of the Southern States strictly to adhere to the compromise, and not to be allured by any temporary advantage into throwing the question afloat, as, in that case, the South being the weaker party, were sure in the end to be the losers. He therefore declared his intention to vote for striking out the article of salt from the bill.

Mr. BROWN replied with some severity, denying the right of Mr. Calhoun to speak for any more than his own State, and exclaiming against it as an extraordinary spectacle, to see one professing to be an anti tariff man fighting side by side with the gentleman from Massachusetts, to retain a heavy protecting duty. He hoped every Southern Senator would resist the motion. Something was then said in vindication of the course of the President elect in reference to the tariff, and several replies and rejoinders of a very personal character took place between the two Senators.

Mr. RIVES next addressed the Senate at considerable length, and with much earnestness, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and in vindication of the course of Mr. Van Buren. He alluded to his particular situation in reference to this duty on salt, and expressed his willingness on behalf of his State to make the sacrifice of the protecting duty.

Mr. WRIGHT also went into a pretty extensive reply, explaining his own course and that of his political friends in relation to the tariff of 1828, and repelling the charge of insincerity and a want of good faith, which had been urged by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. STRANGE insisted that all who held a protecting tariff to be unconstitutional, were in duty bound to vote for every proposition which went to abolish or reduce it. He could not believe that men would pursue such a course as had been described by Mr. Calhoun, because they must know that detection would immediately follow, and their cause be weakened by such policy. His constituents wanted this salt duty suppressed, and he could not vote to retain it.

Mr. CALHOUN rejoined, and insisted upon his former ground. He still doubted if there was any serious intention of reducing the tariff, and believed they should have much talk, but little action.

Mr. PRESTON spoke for a considerable time in vindication of his own course and that of his colleague, and then went into a course of remarks on the probable course of the next Administration in reference to the protecting policy. He had heard the response of one priest from the tripod—that was the priest for Virginia: he should like to hear that of another, the priest from Pennsylvania; as he suspected the oracle would give very different responses.

Mr. RIVES replied: he disclaimed the priesthood, or any authority to speak as from the tripod. He denied that there was any indications that the tariff party was the strongest aside: on the contrary they could not have retained the duty on porcelain without the votes of the two Senators from South Carolina. He referred to the President elect as in favor of a moderate protecting system, but opposed to a high tariff.

Mr. PRESTON rejoined in a short speech, denying that Mr. Rives's explanation as to the opinions and probable course of the next President were sufficiently definite.

Mr. DAVIS spoke at considerable length in reply, especially to the remarks of Mr. Calhoun in reference to the history of the tariff of 1828, and the course then pursued by the Senators from New England; and repelling the charge respecting pledges, on their part, in reference to the compromise bill.

Mr. BENTON went into a comparison of dates to show that the present bill, in reference to the period of the session, was more advanced in its progress than the compromise bill had been at the same period in 1833, when he argued to repel the charge of designed and unnecessary delay. He then went into the general subject, and concluded by pressing a decision on the bill before the Senate should rise.

The question was then taken on Mr. Davis's motion to exempt salt from the proposed reduction; and it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Knight, Kent, McKean, Nicholas, Robbins, Robinson, Southard, Webster—15.

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Prentiss, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—28.

So the duty on salt is to be reduced, if this bill becomes a law.

Mr. Webster.—The Boston Courier of Friday morning says:—"We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington, written on Tuesday, which says, 'Mr. Webster assured me to-day, that he should resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the session. He says he has been fourteen years in succession a member of Congress, from our State, and he must take a respite to attend to his own private affairs."

"Mr. Calhoun has sought to throw another firebrand into the Senate," says the Richmond Enquirer. Not so—says the Alexandria Gazette. General Jackson threw the firebrand, which Mr. Calhoun took up with a pair of tongs, and threw back again from whence it came.

Extract from Judge Breckenridge.

"A certain editor pronounced his idol *a curse to the country;* in return he was called the greatest scoundrel in America, and his paper called the corrupt press; and yet the curse and the corrupt press are now sworn brothers! There is no accounting for this on honorable principles. Honest men do not unite in this way, but bad men may."

The Richmond Enquirer may as well copy the above about these times.—*Balt. Pat.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1837.

The farce is over! Reuben M. Whitney has been discharged without any rebuke or reprimand, without purging himself of the alleged contempt; without giving one solitary reason why he refused to comply with the delegated commands of the House. The majority have decided that no man—not even Reuben M. Whitney—can commit a contempt on them. And so far as they are concerned, they have decided truly. No one possessing the attributes of a man, could, without ridicule, be arraigned for saying or doing any thing disrespectful to such a crew of ignorant, disciplined, complying, unscrupulous, poor spirited slaves of a superannuated Despot. The conduct of the majority throughout this mock trial, has been at once so odious and so contemptible—prompted by such meanness and vindictiveness—and attended by so much downright ignorance and absurdity, that many of the more respectable members of the House have resolutely refused to attend and be witnesses of the degradation brought on a once honorable body. The regular and systematic violation of every legal principle, and all precedent, is only a part of the sum of their mischievous and detestable practices. The execrable use they have made of this mock trial—clearly showing that the purpose was to turn public attention on the conduct and declarations of Messrs. Wise and Peyton,—has excited one universal sentiment of disgust and indignation among those who have not surrendered all honorable and generous feeling at the behest of the Dictator.

Let the public bear in mind that, by party organization and discipline, the Van Buren managers have contrived to spend a whole week in the examination of witnesses touching matters which not one of them has yet had the front to say is in any manner, remotely or directly, connected with the charge of contempt on which Whitney was arraigned, and which was the sole matter before the House—a whole week in obtaining testimony with the single view of breaking down the reputation of two young men, to whose eloquence, arguments, or jeers, there is not a man in the Van Buren ranks in the House who can make a reply, without suggesting the most unpleasant comparisons, and without defeat and discomfiture.

Let it be borne in mind that after spending this week in this idle and unprofitable, and insidious manner—a proposition was made by a Van Buren member, which would effectually deprive these gentlemen from adducing any testimony in their vindication; and when a member offered a resolution for allowing them to examine witnesses, in defence of themselves, it was laid on the table by a party vote.

Such was their conduct on Saturday; and to-day it has been worse. The Counsel for the accused was allowed, as usual, to put all sorts of questions to Mr. Garland, however irrelevant they might be. His examination lasted till a late hour. Mr. Fairfield was then re-called; and among other questions put to him was one requiring him to state whether the President had not said that Messrs. Wise and Peyton ought to be Houstonized, meaning thereby, that they ought to be assailed in the streets for their conduct. This question the majority refused to allow to be put!—Why? Because they knew there was good grounds to believe it true. I know not whether Mr. Fairfield could have proved it. But others could. It is matter of common notoriety. The President has indulged in similar expressions on more than two or three occasions. That innocent man Whitney, he has said, ought to be shielded, and Wise and Peyton ought to be punished.

Mr. John Bell replied to the objections urged against the question, with his accustomed energy and eloquence. If, as it was expected, it could be proved that the President had used language so strong and stimulating, so well calculated to nerve the arm and direct the weapon of some daring ruffian, is there not good reason for those young men, who by their patriotism, independence, and energy had made themselves marks for the hatred of the oppressors, to prepare themselves against insidious and treacherous violence, by wearing arms?

The question was rejected.—Conscience made cowards of them.

Instantly after, Amos Lane started up, and moved that all further proceedings cease, and that R. M. Whitney be discharged, and as was agreed upon, called the Previous Question on his own motion, which cut off all debate and remonstrance. I say, as was agreed upon—for at 12 o'clock today, I heard on undoubted authority, that Reuben M. Whitney had given out that his friends would put an end to the matter this day. Lane was a fit instrument—and he did the work. He, perhaps, had a good reason for his alacrity. The committee appointed to examine the witnesses on the part of the House had, I understand, summoned the following persons—Messrs. Vanderpoel, Cramar, Page, and Mann, of N. Y., Mr. Gholson, Mr. Lane and Mr. Muhlenburg. Let your readers ponder on this—just as the time had arrived for calling these witnesses, Amos Lane made a motion, which put a stop to all the proceedings, and sent Whitney from the bar!!

THE WHITNEY FARCE.

This contemptible farce is over. Reuben M. Whitney has been discharged from the bar of the House, without rebuke or reprimand—without exculpating himself from the alleged contempt—without giving a single reason for his refusal to comply with the delegated authority of the House. His counsel distinctly abandoned the only ground that was assumed as a pretext for his contumacy; namely, fear of appearing before Mr. Wise. The majority, therefore, have decided that a contempt may be committed on them with impunity. They might have gone farther, and solemnly resolved that no one could commit a contempt on them; and, we venture to declare, there are few candid and honorable men who would gainsay the truth of the assertion.—*Washington Sun.*

The present Administration.—The Times of Thursday says, "we speak of the administration of General Jackson, as the most eventful in our political history."—Yes—General Jackson's administration, beyond controversy, has been "*the most* EVENTFUL *in our Political History.*" It is but a continued series of strange events. The unjust exercise of the Veto Power—the war upon the currency—the infringements upon the constitution—nominating a successor—the Executive intermeddling with our national and state elections—derangement of the currency—executive usurpation—a violation of public faith—loss of confidence—enormous increase of our public expenditures—$35,000,000 expended in the appropriations of a single year—decline of our national morals—approximation to disunion—Jacobinism—vandalism—these are but part and parcel of the great whole which makes "*the Administration of Gen. Jackson the most* EVENTFUL *in our Political History.*"

The London Morning Chronicle thus speaks of the United States: "We are struck with the extraordinary fact that the mercantile community of the United States have been able to sustain themselves in the face of the specie measures of the General Government, the like of which are without a parallel in history. If the British Government had acted, or were now to act, towards their commercial interests for one month as the American Government has done towards their merchants for the last six months, all England would have been bankrupt, and a general revolution would have taken place long since."

JUDGE WHITE *vs* THE PRESIDENT.

It will probably be recollected by our readers that General Jackson, not satisfied with the haughty contempt with which he treated "the Investigating Committee," in his letter addressed to its Chairman, Mr. Wise, carried his arrogance, and "bullying" propensities, so far as to indirectly require that Judge White, John C. Calhoun, and other distinguished members of Congress, should be summoned before that Committee, and called on for "specifications" in support of general charges they had made against the Executive for attempting to use its influence in the late Presidential Election. This "challenge" on the part of the President, was probably designed as an empty "bravado;" but it has led to important disclosures, which a people jealous of Executive domination cannot but regard with indignation. Judge White has been called before the Committee, and "the spy in Washington furnishes the following account of his testimony:"

"Judge White has given a long and general answer to the interrogatory propounded to him. It embraces, among other things, a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Huntsman, a member of Congress, from Tennessee. It was said that the President had declared, that Huntsman was "*on the fence.*" The honorable member addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, enquiring whether he had made such a declaration! The President replies, and denies the charge. In his letter of denial, he abuses Judge White very unceremoniously, and authorizes Huntsman to let the Judge see the answer. Judge White files with the committee of investigating this denial of General Jackson, and attaches to it the certificate of two gentlemen of high standing, that the charge against the President is true, and that he did say—"*Huntsman was on the fence.*"

Judge White also files, with his answer to the interrogatory of the committee, a letter from Orvill Bradley, Esq. a gentleman of very great respectability, which details a communication between the said Bradley and Gen. Jackson, on the subject of the Presidency. This letter states, that Gen. Jackson made the distinct proposition to him (Bradley) as a friend of Judge White, that he should decline being a candidate for the office of President, and serve as Vice President, on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. Bradley adds, that General Jackson, laughing, said—*As for Col. Johnson, we must try and provide for him in some other way.*

"Whatever may be the effect of such developements as these, upon the present generation, posterity will turn with loathing from the history of that man, who could thus degrade the exalted station of the President of the United States, by becoming a mountebank, trafficking politician."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Executive Departments, has made but little progress in the duties assigned it. Composed of *six* Administration and three opposition, and checked in the range of its inquiry by the Executive, we have not, for some time, indulged a hope that its investigation would lead to any salutary result. If a question is propounded which tends to the exposure of some official corruption, or Executive malfeasance, the "*six*" on Committee either vote it down, or the office-holder throws himself behind the shield of the Greatest and Best, and refuses to answer. The intelligent and well informed correspondent of the N. York Courier & Enquirer, the "Spy in Washington," who has watched closely the doings of this Committee, furnishes several strong instances of the contumacy of official dignitaries, and of the gross partiality of the committee—of their determination, in fact, to suppress the proofs of all flagrant misdemeanors of the officers of Government. In his letter of the 12th inst. he gives one which party bigotry, we humbly conceive, will be unable to excuse. It is in these words:

"A few days since Mr. Wise stated to the Committee that one of the charges which had been made against Gen. Jackson was, that he had interfered in the elections of the people, and that by virtue of his office, and the aid of those who held office under him, he had attempted to influence, if not control those elections. Mr. Wise added, that he now stood ready to prove the truth of this charge; and for this purpose, the Hon. Mr. Standefer, a member of Congress, was in attendance as witness. He wished the witness sworn, and he would prove by him, that the President of the United States had written a letter to Benjamin F. Curry, agent for the Cherokee Indians, urging upon him (Curry) that nothing must be left undone that could be done, to defeat the election of Standefer; and that this letter was read on all occasions when it was likely to produce effect. The majority of the Committee *refused* to permit the witness to prove the fact. Is not this Committee rather *queerly* situated? One set of witnesses *refuse* to answer questions implicating Government agents or officers—another set of witnesses are prepared and willing to implicate the same officers, and the Committee *refuse to let them answer.*"

Here the charge is *specific*, and even the only pretext, which the placemen have opposed to the investigation of their official conduct by the representatives of the people, does not exist. A member of the Committee makes a direct and unequivocal accusation, offers his witness to prove it, and is refused permission.

Cannot a fact of this glaring nature awaken the people of this country to a sense of the deep-rooted corruption pervading all the Departments of their Government? Do they not see in this, that the refusal of the President to permit Congress to investigate the condition of the Executive Departments, was dictated by a knowledge of the abuses which had been practised, and by a desire to conceal those abuses from the public eye?—That the unwarrantable pretext (that the charges were not *specific.*) was resorted to, not merely to shield his subordinates from the punishment which their misdeeds merit, but to save, if possible, his own name from that reprobation which an impartial posterity will surely award.

When Gen. Jackson on the 4th of March leaves Washington, these truths should stare him in the face in blazing capitals through every village which he passes on his way to the Hermitage:

"You began your Experiment in 1829.—You found the Nation with the best Currency in the world, considering the extent of its territory. The Experiment promised us a better one. You have tripled the Bank Capital of the country instead of reducing it. You have frightfully deranged our domestic exchanges. You have enhanced the prices of all the necessaries of life which the poor man must have. You leave us with the worst currency on earth, and in the power of usurers and extortioners. These are the fruits of the great measures of your administration. Think of them in the Hermitage."

On the 18th ultimo there was quite an affray at Indianapolis, between two members of the Indiana Legislature, Mr. P. of Pike, and Mr. J. of Vanderburgh. In the course of a debate P. gave J. the lie. After the adjournment J. struck P. two or three times, when they were parted. P. subsequently attacked J. in the Legislative Hall, striking him with a hickory cane, and J. returned the blows with his fist. Both were armed with deadly weapons during the last rencontre, P. holding his knife in his hand. The House, at the last date, was investigating the affair.

Louisville Journal.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.

The following disgusting letter was brought to light by the Whitney investigation, and transmitted by the "Spy at Washington:"

NEW YORK, 16th Dec. 1833.

We, the subscribers, officers and directors of the Seventh Ward Bank, in the city of New York, *friends of the Administration,* and of the REVERED CHIEF *at the head of the Government,* do solicit a portion af the fiscal patronage of the U. States Treasury, for the Seventh Ward Bank. The terms are those most favorable to the Government.

Signed, WALTER BOWNE, *President.*
WM. O'CONNOR, *Cashier.*

Directors.—Wm. S. Coe, Henry Ogden, Abraham Daily, G. Hopkins, William Scott, David Brown, Philip Harmand, Luther Halsey, Samuel N. Dodge, John V. Greenfield, J. A. Whiting, H. Erben.

"*Friends of the Administration! Friends of the Revered Chief!*" &c. We have no comments to offer upon this letter, but await with impatience the report from the investigating committee. The Seventh Ward Bank, "its friends of the Administration, and the revered Chief at the head of the Government," are the least of sinners.—Denmark is rotten in every part.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.—As the legislative reports of the Albany Argus are the fullest, and usually the most correct, we are generally in the practice of abridging the proceedings from that journal. It seems, however, that we must keep a closer eye upon the other papers, lest we lose some of those good things which are too good for the government official to publish. The following amendments to the recent resolution of the House of Assembly, got up to the honor and glory of Gen. Jackson, illustrate our position. They are capital good things, of which, we lament to say, the readers of the Argus have been deprived. When Mr. Shepherd's resolutions were under consideration, one of the whig members offered the following addition, by way of amendment:—

Resolved, That General Jackson's delineation of the character of a patriot President, in his celebrated letter to Mr. Monroe, and his recommendation to the latter, in filling the various offices of the government, to make his selection of candidates from the best talents and character of the country, without distinction of party, and thus, by destroying the hydra party spirit, to become, instead of the President of a faction, the President of the whole country, were as wise as they were patriotic, and only required the sanction of his own high example to give them full and salutary effect.

As the clerk read it, "the party" turned and twisted like an anaconda, and a dead silence ensued. At length one of them rose and moved that it be laid on the table, which was carried.

Another whig then rose, and offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Gen. Jackson's Executive recommendation in favor of limiting the presidential term to four years, was sound in principle, and should be carried out in practice.

The poor fellows were again struck dumb, and some minutes passed before they could rally, and then the resolution was laid on the table.

Another whig then rose, and after expressing his surprise at the opposition manifested by "the party" to General Jackson's recommendations, concluded by offering a resolution as follows, for which he anticipated a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That General Andrew Jackson, in predicting that when members of Congress obtained appointments to office in the national government, "*corruption would be the order of the day,*" showed himself as much a prophet as a patriot.

The reading of this resolve made them twist like a wounded snake, and instantly it was laid on the table by a party vote.

Mr. Selby then rose and said, that as the house seemed disposed to render its homage to Gen. Jackson, he anticipated a unanimous vote in favor of a motion which rescues his reputation from the reproach of the Albany Argus, and with that view he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the state printer, in asserting that General Jackson did "*not possess one feeling in common with the republican party,*" either utterly misapprehended or grossly misrepresented the principles and character of our venerable President.

The effect on the countenance of the editor of the Argus, when this resolution was read, "may be imagined but cannot be described," and the regency, the former villifiers of Gen. Jackson, writhed as if they had been cut to the back bone. The resolution was, however, laid on the table, and the censure of the Albany Argus remains "*unexpunged.*"

The previous question was at this point called and the resolutions were passed, by the party.

Mr. Patterson then rose, and after remarking that it was manifest that the regency received all the "spoils" of victory, it was proper that they should perform some service. None, he supposed, could be more agreeable to them than to perform a service under the resolution just passed, and he therefore proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of this state, having other constitutional duties to perform, with which the execution of the commission conferred by the resolutions just passed may interfere, be discharged from that duty, and that the Albany Regency be requested to perform the services.

The resolution was, however, laid on the table, and the members adjourned, "the party" resolved never again to introduce resolutions glorifying the President.

Curious Calculation.—Lord Chesterfield was a great enemy to snuff taking—indeed, tobacco in every shape was his aversion. He calculated that every inveterate snuff taker, takes one pinch every ten minutes—every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of wiping and blowing the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. This, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and 24 minutes out of every natural day—or one day out of every ten—or 36 days in a year. Thus if the practice shall be persisted in for forty years, two entire years of a snuff taker's life, would be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it!

Boston Mer. Journal..

A Frightful Invention.—A Mr. Robert McCarty, of Buffalo, fabrician in the gun line, believes he has driven the Green Mountain Boy, Cochran's famous invention, *hors du combat.* He throws from three hundred to five hundred one pound balls from his rifle per minute, without powder or steam! He can do the same with a thirty pound ball; a complete portable battery!

The Indian Wars.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Curry, arrived here last evening, from Black Creek via Savannah, bringing us the Jacksonville Courier, of the 16th inst., from which we extract the following:

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Courier.

BLACK CREEK, Feb. 14.—Sir: The steam boat John Stoney arrived at this place this morning, in which Lt. Col. Fannin and Capt. Piercy, of the U. S. Navy came passengers. They report that a battle took place on the morning of the 8th at Encampment Monroe, at the head of Lake Monroe. This post was attacked at 5 o'clock in the morning and a brisk firing kept up by both parties until 8 o'clock, when the Indians retired. Col. Fannin was in command of about 250 regulars and Capt. Piercy in command of 39 friendly Indians. Capt. Mellon, U. S. Army, was killed.—Lt. J. T. McLaughlin and 14 privates were wounded. The hostiles were estimated at 3 or 400 strong. When the Indians retired, the friendly Indians yelled at and taunted them all they could to make them renew the attack—but not a syllable or gun was heard from them. This account, as far as it goes, you may depend upon. I had it from Capt. Piercy.

In haste, yours, &c.

The above intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at this place on Tuesday night last, of the Steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Curry. The attack on Fort Mellon (Encampment Monroe's, at Lake Monroe,) was made, it is supposed, by Philip and his gang. The battle was furiously contested. The loss on the side of the hostiles is not known.

The Santee was lying off on the Lake not far from the Fort, in wait for the embarkation of the Troops to transport them to Volusia, in obedience to an order of Gen. Jessup. Lieut. Thomas left the Post during the engagement and succeeding in getting on board the Santee, played upon the hostiles the six pounder on the boat with great effect.

This action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by those Indians who made the attack. Information of it had not been then received by Col. Fannin.

The forces at Fort Mellon returned to Volusia on the 11th. No Indians having been seen about the Fort from the 8th up to the 11th.

It is the general opinion that the above affair will not break up the truce now existing nor have any effect on the course the Indians will pursue in relation to closing the war by yielding themselves up for removal.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Government paper of yesterday contains an official letter from Gen. Jesup, embodying substantially the information which had previously reached us through private channels, and of which our readers are already in possession; such as the meeting with Jumper and Alligator, &c., and the agreement of the Indians to meet the General at Fort Dade on the 18th instant.

The issue of that meeting, we trust will be a termination to the scenes which have, for the last fifteen months, alternately distressed and disgusted the country; which have cost the lives of many gallant soldiers and chivalrous citizens, not to speak of other painful consequences, with scarcely a single consoling or redeeming circumstance. We shall hear the result of the conference in a few days.

General Jesup's letter encloses one from Col. Henderson, of the Marines, commanding a party of Alabama volunteers and mounted marines, giving an account of their operations, which Gen. J. entirely approves.

The following closing paragraphs of Gen. Jesup's should be attentively read:

"Every department and every individual has fulfilled my utmost expectations, and nothing necessary to be done has been left undone.

"As an act of justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies; and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success until I had established a line of depots across the country.

"This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction or increase of reputation is out of the question; and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

"If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honor solemnly to retract it."

SAVANNAH, FEB. 23.—*From Florida.*—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, received by yesterday's mail and dated Black Creek, Feb. 15th.

"I have but a few hours since had the pleasure of conversing with Paddy Carr, the Chief of the friendly Creeks, who assured me that nothing could be more certain than a speedy termination of the difficulties originating out of the hostilities of the Seminoles, as no doubt could be entertained that they are already handsomely beaten, and are willing to sign a treaty which will be lasting. They had a battle, on the 8th inst. at Lake Monroe, where, no doubt there must have been a vast number killed, as the friendly Indians under the guide of their indefatigable and heroic Chief discovered in the sand the trail where they had drawn 72 dead, from the battle ground, and it is the belief of all who were in the skirmish, that the number of wounded must be great."

Several of the new Senators of the United States, elected for the term commencing on the 4th of next month, have already arrived in this city, with a view of taking their seats at the Extra Session of the Senate, called to meet on that day.

Nat. Intell.

Straws &c.—A new paper has commenced at Washington, styled the Washingtonian. It flies the Rives flag, and is regarded as the official organ of that faction. In its opening number, it lashes Benton and Kendall, and threatens developements.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EU[ROPE].

Reported Loss of the Packet ship N. York—Captain, Crew and Pa[ssengers].

By an arrival at Boston we h[ave] from London up to the 9th Janu[ary] Liverpool to the 10th. The n[ews] in the ship Nantasket. Her [mail] CROCKETT, brings the news of t[he] the Erie on the French coast [near] The Captain of the Erie was Sam[uel] a young man. The Erie belong[ed] line of Jno. I. Boyd, who has been [long] that the ship had but *two cabin [pas]sengers and none in the steerage.* The [ship] of the Erie was Frederick C. [Latti]mer, the second Stansbury French.

THE COTTON MARKET, *Liverpool, Jan.* 7. The cotton market is firm, and Brazils [are] higher since Friday. The sales to-[day] bags, and on Saturday 3000.

Liverpool, Jan. 9. The demand has and extensive, and though unaccompa[nied] general or material advance, it may be an indication of confidence on the part in the maintenance at least of existing crop of cotton, which has been the ch[ief] demand, is the common and middle qu[ality] merican, upon which an advance of has been established. Other sorts have also been in good request at the

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

From the Texas Telegraph, [Feb.]

We understand that General [Rusk] has resigned the appointment of of State, to which he was appoint[ed] the decease of Gen. S. F. Austin.

The ill health, and neglect of cumstances of Gen. Rusk—his lon[g] from home—his distant residence seat of government, connected wi[th] cent death of his brother-in-law, Smith, rendered such a course n[ec]But we are assured that should t[he] sities of the country again require ces, he will be found at the post and usefulness.

Late Appointments by the Pr[esident].

General J. Pinckney Henderson tary of State.

Col. Peter W. Grayson, Attor[ney]

We have not received official return election for this county from all p[laces] so far as we can learn, we believe lowing gentlemen are elected, *viz.* Wm. G. Hill, for Senator; Wm. W[ard] clerk of the district court; Robert [Wil]sheriff; Wm. T. Austin, or A. [Mc]clerk of the county court, there b[eing] doubt which of the latter will h[ave] jority of votes.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Bexar, that a Mr. N[ev]reached that place a few days [be]left. Mr. Nevarro is represented decidedly friendly to our cause, whose statements are entitled to [full] He states that the Mexican forces for Texas, consisted of one thous[and] at Monterey; two thousand at Sal[tillo] thousand at Matamoras; and about dred at Laredo;—that they are in insubordination, badly clothed, and fed, many of whom are in irons, a mainder say they will stay there in the Texians if they invade Mexico they will not nor cannot be Texas. He further states, that [Bravo] reached Saltillo to take the comma finding the army in such a disor condition, and no money provided pay, he had returned to Mexico. Mr. Nevarro thinks there is no invasion this year.

The above statements corresp news received from New Orleans Cruz and Matamoras.

Notwithstanding the above in which argues well for Texas, it is that we should well organize our and be ready at a moment's warn which we would say "plant corn."

NEW YORK, F[eb.]

Specie below Par.—We know that, in Illinois, paper drafts on N[ew] have been purchased and paid for dollars at a discount on the silver per cent. A thousand silver d[ollars] for a paper draft on New York. After taking so much trouble to People of Illinois with a sound currency, it is too bad that it should with such contempt, and sold u[p]. Certainly the specie is worth more paper, and either the People of crazy, or the Whigs must have upper hand there, or something have happened which has turned sy-turvy.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, F[eb.]

Washington's Birth Day.—"W[hat] music?" said a gentleman this breakfast. "I know not," said "You don't" said a third gentle more shame for you. Why this ington's birth day!" "Washing the first, "who's that? Oh, a father of his country. I had alm[ost] ten, it's so long since." "Very joined the second speaker, "the our country and its glorious liber gotten, while *Io Pæans* and thund tillery are daily deafening our e triumphs of some political chiefta father, probably, was among *the* the great general captured at Trent we go. Some few of our fine milit panies and the "Old Guard" of have, however, done honor to his this beautiful day, that recalls deeds.—*Star.*

New York.—The following exhibits in round numbers the value imported into this city, from fore tries, during the entire year 1836 trast with those of 1835, show crease of $30,000,000.

Value of Imports into New Y[ork]

1st quarter of 1835,		
2d	"	"
3d	"	"
4th	"	"
1st quarter of 1836,		
2d	"	"
3d	"	"
4th	"	"

[The above remarkable increase utable, in a considerable degree, to the very extensive destruction ported goods by the New York fi December, 1835.—*National Intelli*

...ON THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

...EVILLE & WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

...pond heartily to the suggestion of ...teville friends, that there will, in ...e a perfect union of opinion on ...t of locating the Rail Road. We ...the route designated in the con... ...bscription will be surveyed: we ... that a scientific gentleman who ...ver it and one other route with ...forming a general conclusion as ...e of the country, has made a ...that gives us little anxiety as to ...

...e received private letters from ...le, complaining, in some degree, ...rse pursued by the Salisbury ...ut if these gentlemen will con... ...moment, they must be convinced ...rse was perfectly fair and rea... ...he act of Assembly which a... ...the subscription of two-fifths, ...o on the contingency of a route ...yed and the cost being ascer... ...understand the present opera... ...ajor McNeill's agents to be with ...making that survey and estimate; ...ords, of fixing the location of the ... will finally run. The stock... ...t now come in, it is plain there... ...have had no agency or influence ...asure, unless they can be heard ...eir condition. They will have ...ut a voice in the appointment of ... Directors, Superintendents or ... They are unwilling to put ...s entirely at the mercy of stran... ...though they have heard them ...f most favorably: that they are ...do so to a very considerable ex... ...egree of faith and confidence, we ...ly complimentary to these stran... ...evincive of zeal and liberality on ...s.

...fficulty in fact grows out of vague... ...e charter, which unlike all others, ...eard of, has no distinctive points of ...irection. Fayetteville, it is true, ... for at one end in the enterprize and ...nt above the Narrows as the first ... place towards the Western end: ...hat point is, or may be, in all the ... country between the Narrows and ... branch of the Yadkin is most inde... ...is a question that most materially ...he agricultural interests of those in ...ys of the Catawba and the Yadkin, ...called on to subscribe. They think ...it will materially affect the value of ... before they commit themselves, ...ld like to know how this vast lati... ...iscretion is to be used—they would ...ast, to have a voice in its exercise: ...ey are now cut off from every other ...ne of us have attempted to do so in ...itional way. Surely there is no... ...tracted or illiberal in this.

...ifficulty would have been avoided ...t measure, if the Books had not ...ned until after the Engineers had ... even as it is, we trust and confi... ...elieve, it will be removed as soon ...rt is made—*Something distinctive* ... be presented to our people; and if ...ll favorable to our wishes, the con... subscription will be an absolute one, ... be swelled to an amount that will ... to our citizens. The great ardor ...lic spirit manifested every where, ...s that no temporary discordance ...rate the great work—a moderate ...are of the spirit of *concession* will make ... right again, and where there is so ...uch zeal we cannot doubt the existence of ...

...ednesday of Febraury Court, at ..., in Surry County, a meeting of ...ns of the county, convened in the ...use, for the purpose of a Rail Road

...on of N. Boyden, Esq. Wm. P. Dobson, ...alled to the chair, and F. K. Armstrong, ...m D. Somers, Esqrs. were appointed ...

...irman made a very pertinent address in ... of the cause of the meeting. He was ... N. Boyden, Esq. who spoke for some ...mendation of the liberal policy of the ...and of the vast utility of the work. ...erson followed in a short but very ap... ...peech. ... C. Jones, Esq., the Delegate from ...oncluded with a few remarks in ex... ...the object of the Salisbury meeting: ...he following resolutions were unani... ...ted. ...enderson,

That it is the sense of this meeting ...al action of the General Assembly at ...ion, on the important subject of Inter... ...rements, and the application of the ...e of the surplus revenue, was judicious ...ic, and deserves the grateful acknowl... ...the people.

That a liberal, energetic and united ...the people of the State, will in the o... ...his meeting, ensure to them the impor... ...s of a successful system of Internal ...nts, and gradually elevate N. Carolina ...guished rank which she must take, and ...claim from her vast resources. ...wles, Esq.

As the opinion of this meeting that ...d Rail Road should strike the River a... ...'s Creek, by the most practical and di...

That these proceedings be published. ...of J. Cowles, Esq. this meeting adjourn...

WM. P. DOBSON, *Chm.*

...MSTRONG, } *Sec's.*
...SOMERS, }

...*ille and Western Rail Road.*—Our ...ll observe, from the notice of the ...ners, that books are opened in our ...ubscriptions to the stock of this ... This work is one in which we ...ously co-operate with our sister ...etteville; and we hope our citi... ...t be backward in support of an ... which must result in immediate ... Wilmington. It is strictly a State ... will go far to develope the vast ...sources of our State, and to make ...arolina independent of "Yankee ...r the necessaries of life. With its ... branches, traversing our rich and ...dmont counties, it will groan un... ...eight of produce, which must pass ...ur port, to find its market. We ...pace to notice this subject more in ..., we hope to do so in a subsequent ...—*Wilmington Adv.*

...*and Columbia Rail Road.*—A ...as held in this City, on Tuesday ...he purpose of adopting effective ... for prosecuting the Rail Road ... City to the South Carolina line, ...Moore and Richmond counties—a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature. About eighty thousand dollars were promptly subscribed, and we have no doubt that the subscription, in a few days, will reach $100,000. This is a very handsome subscription indeed, considering that our Citizens had previously invested more than $200,000 in the Gaston Rail Road. It proves that we have an energy to carry on works of useful improvement, which is not to be palsied by the cold neglect of the Legislature.—*Ral. Reg.*

Cheraw and Waccamaw Rail Road.—The Commissioners appointed by the Marion Convention, to procure a reconnoisance of the route for this road and an estimate of probable expense of constructing it, have moved in the subject with commendable promptness. We have much pleasure in announcing that they have engaged the services of Mr. White of Charleston, one of the Corps of Engineers of the Cincinnati and Charleston R. R. Company, who is now on the ground. He left here yesterday morning and will proceed forthwith in his reconnoisance.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

THE PRESIDENT'S "AT HOME."

Presuming that our readers may have a disposition to know what passed at the Residence of the President—we had nearly again written it, the Palace—on the 22d instant, the day on which, according to previous public notice, the House was open, we copy the following account of the matter from the Metropolitan:

The President's Levee, on the 22d, was attended by a dense throng, all anxious to avail themselves of that last opportunity to be afforded to the public at large of thus testifying their respect and veneration for the great and good old man. An unusually large number of children appeared among the company, brought by their parents for the purpose of carrying the recollection, through future years, of having touched the hand, and of having been welcomed by the kindly smile of President *Jackson.*

Due honor was done to the famous *cheese*, which was freely distributed to all desiring it. Its flavor was not less rich and fine than its proportions were gigantic. It seemed scarcely possible for the busy servants and busy company to make any very sensible inroads upon its bulk.

The President appeared very infirm, and received his visiters seated, contrary to his usual practice on former occasions. He retired early from the rooms.

In the morning a committee from the Republicans of New York presented to the President a beautifully finished phæton, made from the old timbers of the frigate Constitution. It will be remembered that it was some years ago in contemplation to break up the Constitution as unseaworthy, from which fate she was rescued by the President, under whose order she was completely rebuilt at the navy yard at Boston. A suitable address was made by Daniel Jackson, Esq. of New York, at the head of the committee, to which the President made a reply, from which we select the following sentence:

"I appreciate fully the value of the gift in the motives of the givers, and rejoice in the thought that, if the broken ribs of the renowned vessel which once bore our gallant tars to victory are now destined to bear the wreck of an old soldier to his repose, it has been my good fortune to give new and stout timbers to the ship, as the *renovated* Constitution, which, I hope, may conduct, under her fortunate name and destiny, other naval heroes to future triumphs."

Beet Sugar.—The manufacture of sugar from beet root is greatly upon the increase in Austria. It was expected that government would soon lay a tax upon this production. In Hungary, too, the landed proprietors were giving more attention to this subject.

FROM THE DETROIT SPECTATOR.

ANOTHER RIOT!

We most sincerely regret being obliged to record the following account of a riot, which took place at Pontiac on Sunday evening. Our correspondent has furnished us with the annexed particulars, and in our next we shall probably have some farther details.

PONTIAC, Sunday evening, 11 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN: Stopping in this beautiful and romantic village on Saturday, I concluded to remain during the Sabbath. I have just returned from witnessing one of the wildest scenes of riot and outrage that I ever heard of in this country. I have barely time to say that the windows of the church were demolished—pistols, dirks, and sword canes were used—oaths and imprecations uttered—the sheriff's posse called out—order finally restored, &c. A lecture on the subject of slavery by Professor Cole, of Ohio, was the subject matter of dispute. I will try and give you a description in my next.

Practical Sarcasm.—One of the most ingenious practical sarcasms ever made use of, was that of the late Rev. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman who had obtained a lucrative living after a change of religious opinions. Mr. Hall pressed him hard upon the question of church reform. The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him, was, "I can't see it," "I don't see it," "I can't see it at all."

At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with a pencil, in small letters, the word GOD.

"Do you see that?

"Yes."

He then covered it with a piece of gold.

"Do you see it now?"

"No."

"I must wish you good morning, sir," said Hall, and left him to his meditations.

Luck.—We understand, says the N. Bedford Gazette, that when the news arrived yesterday of the loss of the ship Swift, of this port—as reported in the marine department—the owner had just effected an insurance upon her at the Bedford Commercial to the amount of $13,000. The fortunate and yet unfortunate owner had not left the Insurance Office, nor had but just taken the policy into his hands, when the intelligence was received. We understand there was insurance on the same ship to the amount of $40,000, effected in Boston on the same day (Wednesday.) Twenty thousand at one office, and 10,000 each at two other offices.—*New York Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

Important.—The last mail brought us the following important intelligence from an esteemed friend at Washington. Should the Senate agree to the provision, we shall have reason to congratulate our readers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Saturday night, Feb. 25, 1837. }

DEAR SIR:—In the midst of noise and almost unprecedented excitement, I am happy to say to you, the House has just now adopted an *amendment* to the appropriation bill now under consideration, (the Fortification Bill,) which amendment provides for another distribution of the Surplus Revenue which may be in the Treasury on the first of January next, reserving five millions in the same way as provided for by the act of last Session, called the Deposite act.

The majority in favor of the amendment was twenty-one. This result seemed not to have been anticipated, and it burst upon the Regency men like a thunder-bolt. I have never before witnessed such a floundering among them.

We are requested to state, that in transcribing for the press, the list of Commissioners for opening Books of subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the following names of the Commissioners for Davidson county were inadvertently omitted:

Davidson.—Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.

Murder.—On Saturday night last, a negro man named Boyd, the property of Mrs. Grice, of Sampson County, was stabbed in this town by another man named Bryant, the property of Norman McLeod, dec'd. Boyd died of the wound in about five hours. Bryant ran off, but was pursued, and taken on Sunday, about 5 miles from town, and is now in jail, awaiting his trial.

General Jail Delivery.—On Sunday night last, the Jail of this county was broken, and nine prisoners made their escape. It was effected by means of a couple of augers and a crow-bar, which, it is ascertained from a prisoner who remained, were handed in at the window on Saturday night, by a person whom he believed to be a white man. There were two others in the same room, one of whom, a slave, *would not* leave his quarters, and the other, Bryant, who had that afternoon been lodged there on a charge of murder, could not follow, in consequence of his having been chained to the floor.

For further particulars, see advertisements.

Despatch.—A merchant of this town purchased 200 sacks of salt in Charleston on Saturday the 18th ult. They were shipped on that day, sailed on the next, re-shipped at Wilmington, and received here on the following Thursday morning.

The Hon. Thomas R. Mitchell, formerly a distinguished Representative in Congress, died at Georgetown, S. C. on the 13th ultimo.

Also, at the same place, on the 14th, Mrs. M. S. M. Hardwicke, Register of Mesne Conveyances for Georgetown District, and the only female officer in that State. She had held the office for 12 or 14 years.

The Subscriptions to the Stock of the Savannah Insurance and Trust Company, during the three days for which they were kept open, amounted to 342,042 shares, or $34,204,200, of which 30 per cent., or $10,261,260, were paid in at the time of subscribing. The capital stock is only 5000 Shares, or $500,000.

The Raleigh Standard.—This paper has no less than four articles, three of them Editorial, in which Mr. Calhoun is represented as having "accused the President of a criminal act," as having said that "it was notorious that the President of the U. States had been connected with the purchase of the public lands," and finally as "refusing to retract his assertion;" as having "uttered a slander and sticking to it, in defiance of its refutation, and all the obligations of morality and honor."

Can it be possible that the Editor of the Standard has read the speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the occasion of introducing the President's letter to the notice of the Senate, and the remarks of Messrs. Grundy and Walker? If he has, then we say, that he has "uttered a slander, in defiance of its refutation, and all the obligations of morality and honor," and we hope he will *not* "stick to it," but will immediately do justice to Mr. Calhoun, by publishing his remarks, from which it will be seen that it is utterly false that Mr. Calhoun made any such charge against the President, and that Messrs. Grundy and Walker, two most devoted friends of the President, expressly declare the Globe's report to be false.

It is really deplorable to see the Administration presses not only making such scurrilous charges against the most distinguished and honorable of the opposing party, but suppressing every thing that could give the whole truth to their readers. In all the Van Buren papers that we read, and they are not a few, we have not seen a single one which has given Mr. Calhoun's and Messrs. Grundy and Walker's statements along with the President's letter. When it is recollected that that letter has only been brought to the public eye by Mr. Calhoun, and in connection with his speech, the scandalous injustice of this course will be apparent. It is the President who has made the false charge, and that too in gross and ungentlemanly language; it is he who ought to retract, if he had one spark of that magnanimity which he appeals to in Mr. Calhoun.

We rejoice to see the course of the Whig papers so opposite to that of their opponents. They have all published both the speech and the letter, giving their readers a *fair* view of the matter. We ask the Standard to do the same. That paper has only published the President's letter and its accompanying certificates.

We understand that the Hon. Bailie Peyton has accepted an invitation, tendered him by the citizens of Granville, to partake of a Public Dinner, at Oxford, during the week of their Superior Court.

Raleigh Register.

CONGRESS.—After having consumed seven days with the disgraceful farce of Whitney's case, the House of Representatives has gone earnestly to work with the annual appropriation Bills, which it is hoped they will be able to get through with during the brief remainder of the session, which necessarily terminates on to-morrow.

Mr. McKay of N. C. made an ineffectual motion to incorporate in one of those Bills, an appropriation of $10,000 for a Marine Hospital at Wilmington.

The Senate has been chiefly engaged on the bill to reduce the Tariff. An extract from the proceedings on this bill will be found in another column.

The Senate has passed, 32 to 14, the bill to purchase, for $30,000, the manuscripts of Mr. Madison.

The CHAIR presented a memorial from the Directors of the Bank of the U. States, stating that the intimation in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of their unwillingness to settle their accounts with the United States was not correct; that they were now ready and willing to accept the terms set forth in that report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to pay over the amount belonging or due to the United States, reserving only enough of the dividends due to the bank to pay the expenses on the protested draft on France, purchased by the bank from the Government. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Texas.—Mr. Howard, in the House of Representatives, made a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the message of the President in reference to the condition of the Government of Texas, together with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the independence of the Government of Texas ought to be immediately recognized.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to insert in the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the Government, a provision for a salary to such Agent as the President of the United States may deem it expedient to send to represent the U. States at Texas.

It is scarcely believed probable that these resolutions will be passed.

Mr. Buchanan has made a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the message of the President of the 6th inst., which refers to Congress the various grounds of complaint against Mexico, and suggests the propriety of Congress passing an act authorizing reprisals against Mexico.

The report does not respond to the part of the message which asks for an act of reprisals, but takes up the passage in it which suggests, that owing to the internal division of that country, she may be entitled to more indulgence than a nation in a more settled condition, and that another demand may properly be made upon her for redress, before proceeding to extremities. To this suggestion the Committee give their assent, and recommend that the President, in such mode as he may see fit, cause another communication to be made to Mexico, of the various items of complaint, accompanied by all the proofs which can be collected, as prescribed by one of the articles of the existing treaty between the two countries, and that he communicate the result to Congress at the next session. The report then proceeds to make some commentary on the behaviour of the Mexican Envoy, in leaving the U. States in the manner which he did, and on the pamphlet which he published. It expresses regret that this misstatement should have received the sanction of the Mexican government, but relies on the process of reflection to bring back to that Government a better and more accurate understanding of the facts, and a more pacific feeling towards the U. States.

PORTLAND, ME., FEB. 24, 1837.

Both branches of the Legislature have elected Hon. Reuel Williams to the office of United Sates Senator upon the first ballot. In the Senate, the vote stood 21 for Williams, and 3 for Evans. In the House, 97 for Williams, 50 for Evans, 3 for Clifford, and 12 blanks.

Turn About.—It is stated that Washington city is swarming with clamorous and hungry office-seekers, who, on the plea of "rotation in office," insist that Mr. Van Buren shall turn out those who for eight years past have had a chance at the Treasury pap, and thus make way for a new set of faithful "victors," who are entitled to their share of "the spoils." This state of things must be especially embarrassing to the head of the non-committal school.

An independent Bank.—We learn through various sources, that the Bank of the State, in this City, although a Deposite Bank of the Government, has absolutely refused to recognize Whitney, in any manner, as an agent of the Government, and has never paid the slightest attention to his communications. In the first instance, one of the conditions proposed to the Bank, on which the Deposites were to be given, was, that it should contribute its proportion towards paying Whitney for his services; but this the Bank peremptorily refused to accede to, and the condition was stricken out, in which the Secretary of the Treasury acquiesced. We understand that Gen. Patterson, who, by virtue of his Office as Treasurer, was a Director of the Bank, on his recent visit to Washington, was summoned to appear before the Committee of Investigation; when, we presume, this information was elicited.—*Raleigh Register.*

New Express Mails—Expense, &c.—The Postmaster General in a letter addressed to a member of the Senate and House of Representatives says:—"The amount of postages on letters sent and received by the Express Mail at the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington during the last month, were called for, and the returns received leave no doubt that the Southern Express, during that month, yielded a revenue exceeding its cost. That it will largely add to the general revenues of the Department, instead of diminishing them, there is now not a shadow of doubt.

"I am, therefore, encouraged to promise you, that I will put in operation an Express from this city along the route of the National road to St. Louis, passing through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and connecting by a branch with Cincinnati and the southwestern States."

Avowed at Last.—The Emancipator of yesterday has distinctly taken ground as the advocate of the amalgamation of colors by intermarriage. Every man to his taste.

N. Y. Com.

The Sun.—After the fourth of March next, the Washington Sun will cease to be issued twice a week, and will become a weekly paper. It has been conducted with much ability, and on the terms proposed, cannot fail, we should think, of attracting a liberal support. It is to be printed on its present large size and handsome type, at three dollars a year.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Military Court of Inquiry.—On Thursday last, Major General Gaines commenced his defence before the Court of Inquiry in Frederick, (Md.) in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. It occupied near three hours on Thursday in the delivery:

The first part was in relation to the publication of his letter, which he contended was not against the rules and articles of war, and that it was done in defence of his reputation. He next contended that his operations did not interfere with the arrangements of General Scott, as the latter had attempted to show. He bore down on General Scott with some severity.

On Friday, General Gaines resumed his defence at 10 o'clock, and occupied till between 12 and 1. The defence has, during a great part of it, assumed a controversial character between Generals Gaines and Scott, the former of whom persisted, throughout his defence, in calling the latter his *accuser*, and in repelling the imputation of having been *rescued* by General Scott. He maintained that the war had been put an end to by himself, and that it would have been grossly improper for him to have left the scene of action until General Scott arrived in person to take command.—*Herald.*

Accident.—We learn by the arrival of the steamer Dan. Webster, that the steamer Ben Sherrod, stopped at Vicksburg, 20th inst. to land a number of passengers, 18 of whom imprudently got into the yawl before it was lowered from her quarter, and the bow-fall being let go too soon, caused the boat to fill with water immediately, and her passengers were thrown into the water, eleven of whom report says, were drowned—names unknown.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Abolition Movements.—The Abolition Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has adjourned, after the formation of a State Society—appointing Lecturers to traverse that State, and Committees to address its free people of colour, its working men, and the community at large, with arguments adapted to operate upon each—resolving to raise a fund of $10,000 for incendiary purposes—and adopting various resolutions, declaring that slavery is a sin; that slaveholders are sinners; that it is unchristian to entertain prejudice against color, &c. Yes, mark this, an Address is to be prepared to the working men of Pennsylvania, *setting forth that Slavery has a tendency to degrade the laborer of the North!* Therefore, it ought to be abolished.

Bottled Small Pox.—Irving gives an account in his Astoria, of an agent of the colony at Astoria, who fearing the aggression of the Indians, completely held them at bay, by pretending that he had the small pox bottled up in a small vial, which, the moment they should strike, he would uncork—and destroy them. The Indians had a dreadful fear of this disease, it having been among them, and by which many had been swept off.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ohio.—The total amount of taxable property in the State of Ohio is $85,812,382, of which sum no less than $10,746,480 consists of horses. The largest county in the State is Trumbull, which contains 358,583 acres. The value of all the carriages for pleasure throughout the State is but $241,054, which certainly speaks volumes in favor of the business propensities of her sons, and their rejection of modes of conveyance not in unison with the plainness and simplicity of their habits.

The Mammoth Cheese, presented to Gen. Jackson more than a year ago, by a gentleman of New York, and which has kept in a state of fine preservation, was cut on the 22nd inst. in the President's Mansion—he having, on that day, opened it, for the last time, to the public. The Cheese is 4 feet in diameter, 2 feet thick, and weighs 1,400 lbs. Had it been transferred to the Hermitage, it would have lasted the General for *luncheon*, the balance of his days.

FROM MEXICO.

SISAL, 14th February, 1837.

On the 8th inst. arrived at Campeachy from Vera Cruz, a Mexican vessel with *Extraordinary Despatches.* Orders were brought from the Gen. Government to remove the brother-in-law of Santa Anna, (Gen. Francisco Toro,) and to substitute Gen. Joaquin Rivas Sayas, an enemy of Santa Anna's, as commanding General of Yucatan, and secret orders were given to him, to receive Santa Anna. It was also said that the vessels of the Mexican Squadron were sent to scour the coast to intercept that chieftain. Gen. Toro had been silly enough to offer to serve against the Texans, having been previously assured by his privy counsellors, that if the Government should accept his offer they oppose his departure, on the ground that his presence was indispensible for the tranquility of that Peninsula, they have however deceived him, and even one of them, Pedro Esendero has aspired to be Governor of the Department in his place; nevertheless it is reported at this place that a revolution was breaking out in Mendas.—that Pedro Esendero had fled, and that Toro would surely be maintained in power.

"I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word."

In the recent debate on the Land Bill, in the Senate, we find that Mr. Benton suffered himself to be betrayed into the following language, the insolence of which is in keeping with his whole character.—We thank him however, for showing his hand. It will rouse the old States to a sense of the danger which threatens their just rights, and will enable them perhaps, if they are not basely betrayed at the present session of Congress, yet to rescue the common property of the Nation from rapine and plunder:

"In a few years (said Mr. B.) the West will settle this question of the Public Lands, just as they please. They would settle this matter, as they would settle the Presidency. And the old States must look to them for both. He was not going to surrender advantages like these for thirty years to come, for the sake of the proposition now advanced. Ha! He who had introduced this measure; he who had originated it; he who had fought it up, was not going to suffer himself to be forestalled by any thirty years' bargain. In three years more, they could write their own terms, and lay them on the table of the Senate. They would be bid for, by every candidate for the Presidency; and no gentleman, by casting reproaches on him, should cause him, in the least degree, to swerve from his course."

If this be so—if this bully of the West represents truly the opinions, and intentions, and hopes of the people of that section of the Union, it behooves the old States to use their power while they have it.

MARRIED,

In Cheraw, S. C., on Thursday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, the Rev. G. H. W. PETRIE, to Miss MARY J. daughter of Mr. Lawrence Prince.

On the same evening by the Rev. A. W. Marshall, Mr. WM. GODFREY, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, to Miss ELIZABETH S. daughter of Mr. Joseph Pritchard.

In Anson county, on Sunday, the 12th instant; by Allen Chapman, Esq. Mr. THOMAS PADDY to Miss LUCRECIA SWANNER.

Also, on the same day, in the same County, by Charles Hintson, Esq. Mr. JAMES DOWD to Miss BETHANY ADAMS.

DIED,

Near Fayetteville, on Saturday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARVER, aged about 86, for many years a highly esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Salisbury, on Monday the 6th inst., Miss HENRIETTA MURPHY, late of Fayetteville, and for several years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Wilmington.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, in the 26th year of his age, after a brief, but very painful illness, GREEN W. LIGON, Esq.

Lately, in Carroll County, Tennessee, WM. L. McNEILL, Esq., formerly an enterprising merchant of this town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 27th, steamer Henrietta, with tow boat Only Son in tow, with Goods for sundry persons in town and in the interior.

Also, on the 26th ult. steamer Wilmington of the New York Line, with boat Peter Ross in tow, with Goods for Peck & Deming, H. P. Peck, A. Campbell, A. E. Smith, T. J. Jordan, James Millar, of this place; and J. C. McLaurin, Troy & Drake, J. Loring, Bennet & Neal, of the interior. Also, a large quantity of Machinery for Henry Humphrey of Greenboro', and C. P. Mallett, of this place.

Also, on the 23d, Steamer Clarendon, with Goods for Yarbrough & Ray, G. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, Dr. B. Robinson, Willkings & Belden, J. Huske & Son, C. J. Orrell, Curtis & Myrover, &c. T. Haigh, Peck & Deming, of this place; and for Gov. Dudley, & Mordecai & McKimmon, interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 2.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 45
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

GARDEN SEEDS

For sale at the Book Store.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

Office of the North Carolina Arsenal, }
Fayetteville, 1st March, 1837. }

LABOURERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will give constant employment and the highest per diem wages to thirty able-bodied LABOURERS, to be engaged in the various operations connected with the erection of the North Carolina Arsenal.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord. Dep't. U. S. A.
30tf *Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.*

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.

DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27 3t

$150 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, on last night, the following Negro Slaves, viz:

CÆSAR, who was bought from the Estate of Col. Wm. Jones of Bladen County; about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, copper coloured, thin visaged, about 27 years of age;

JACK, bought from John Daniel, Bladen, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black, thick lips, stout, with a sore toe, about 30 years of age;

SIMON, formerly the property of Col. John Thames, of this county, copper coloured, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 27 years old;

SAM, bought from Daniel McDiarmid, of this county, copper coloured, 6 feet 2 inches high, about 19 years of age, a little knock kneed, speaks slow;

SHARPER, bought from Allan McLean, of this town, black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 27 years of age, thick lips, stout built, lisps in speaking;

PETER, bought from Mr. Sikes of Bladen, black, very intelligent, speaks quick, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high.

The above reward, or in proportion for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, February 27, 1837. 30 2w

$150 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, on last night, the following Prisoners, viz:

A white man named RANSOM, who was confined on a charge of murdering his wife. He is dark complected, about 60 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had, when he escaped, a very long white beard.

Also, ALFRED, belonging to Joseph Dubrutz, of this town, well known about this place.

A reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for each or either of the above prisoners, and a further reward of

One Hundred Dollars

For the detection of the person or persons who furnished the tools by which they made their escape.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 27, 1837. 30tf

Notice.

THAT whereas my wife KITTY BLACKMAN, has left my *Bed* and *Board* without any just cause, this is to give notice that I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this notification, Feb. 24, 1837.

MOORE BLACKMAN,

Johnston County, N. C. Feb. 24. 30 3tpd

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

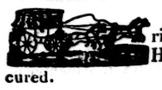
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

THE Subscriber is very desirous of closing his present business in this place, and offers for sale the following PROPERTY, viz:

5000 Acres of LAND, more or less, on Carver's Creek, with a newly built Saw Mill thereon and now in operation. There are two other Sites for Mills on said Land, a good DWELLING HOUSE, and several small Houses for Hands, a large Barn or Stable, and several good Springs.—The Land is about one half a mile from the Cape Fear river; the road is good to the river, and is 1½ miles from the Mill to the river; the Timber is very fine and in great abundance, and cannot be sawed in forty years; there is a great part of the Land said to be first rate for getting Turpentine; there is about 250 acres of it cleared, and most of it is good for the culture of Corn or Cotton; it may be divided in parcels with convenience; it is within 8 miles of Fayetteville, and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers; it is as healthy as any part of the County. As Tar and Turpentine are now very much in demand, and prices very good, it would be an object of speculation, as the owner will positively sell if he can. Also, the Mill on Beaver Creek, with 2600 acres of Land.—Also, the Tobacco Factory in Campbellton; a good Dwelling House, a large Store and Warehouse; one other small House; the Store and Warehouse are on the corner of the square and within two feet of the Railroad. Also, one acre Lot in town, with a large Stable thereon, known as the Mumford Lot. Also, one team of Mules, and one separate, or one team of Horses, and one separate, 4 Wagons, 6 pair of Timber Wheels, 4 pair of Oxen.

If the above Land will sell, all the Horses, Oxen, and Mules, and all the other articles will be sold.

MICHAEL McGARY.

January 26, 1837. 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836, I will expose to Public Sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, at 12 o'clock, so much of the following pieces and parcels of LAND, as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville, for 1835, and all incidental charges thereon.

	Tax.
1 Lot Mumford street, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	$0 10
1 Lot do. do. for Mary Cooper,	2 50
1 Lot Lower Fayettveille, Levin Jones's Heirs,	50
1 Lot do do John Parker's estate,	1 25

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, January 20, 1837. 25ts.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March, for the Taxes for the year 1835, and cost, viz: Averasborough, Neill's Creek, Buckhorn, Barbacue, and Upper Little River.

300 acres on Honey Run, listed by Calvin Bouden,	$1 14
300 do on Black Mingo, listed by Josiah Pope,	1 14
3 Lots in Averasborough, unimproved, B. Stith, 1 poll,	85
27½ acres on Stuart's Creek, listed by John Tedder,	10
275 do Black Mingo, one poll, listed by Samuel Kaid,	1 85
188 do Stage Road, by David Barnes,	71
100 do on Hugh's Creek, by Samuel Butts for Son,	48
125 do location not known, by Isom Fuquay,	24
57 do Solder's Branch, one poll, by H. B. Johnson,	1 02
1494 do Neill's Creek, listed by James Stephens,	3 30
37½ do Cooper's Branch, one poll, Stephen Rogers,	90
175 do Hector's Creek, two polls, Mark Rogers,	1 98
50 do Anderson's Creek, by John Black, one poll,	86
160 do on JumpingRun, one poll, by John Buller,	75
100 do on Barbacue, one poll, by John Cameron,	97
300 do on the waters of Barbacue, by A. B. Clark, one poll,	1 56
220 do on Jumping Run, by A. B. Clark for N. Clark,	19
117 do on Jumping Run, two polls, by A. B. Clark for F. Clark,	18
231 do on Jumping Run, by Angus McKinnish,	57
100 do on Anderson's Creek, by Gilbert McKinnish,	19
58 do on Duncan's Creek, by Issabella Cameron,	21
160 do on Fish Creek, one poll, by William Hun,	1 09
521 do on Campbell's Creek, and Cedar Creek, one poll, W. Hurt,	2 48
230 do on Fish Creek, by John O'Quin,	29
550 do on Campbell's Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington,	5 10
150 do on Fish Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington for A. Northington,	3 18
177 do on Cape Fear, by Pearsy Robinson,	38
77½ do on Little River, by Duncan Buie, joining Bunn, Byrd and others,	38
170 do on Little River, by Duncan G. W. Buie,	76
200 do on Stuart's Creek, joining Watson's line, by Neal G. Buie,	19

The above read in open Court at this term, December, 1836.

By JOHN McLEAN, L. Sh'ff.
By HECTOR McLEAN, D. Sh'ff.

JUST RECEIVED, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington; Marryatt's Works, complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hieroglyphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 17, 1837. 24tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ✕ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles,—all o which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24-3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1835, and costs.

1 Lot, Wilmington Road, listed by Cadar Bryant,	76
1 do Harrington Hill, listed by Archibald Burnet,	88
1 do Corner Winslow and Mumford streets, listed by Elsy Hammonds,	38
1 do Franklin street, vacant, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	08
25 acres, Morganton Road, joins Maffitt, Rachel and Bethany Huzzie,	11
1 Lot, Person street, and 1 poll, listed by James Jones,	2 32
1 do do listed by Norman McLeod for children,	2 32
1 do Mumford street, by Mary Cooper,	1 90
1 do corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, listed by William M. Johnson for Mary England's Estate,	4 18
2 do Moore street, as Samuel Maxwell's,	38
1 do Mumford street, as William J. McLean,	19
1 do Haymount, as George Stewart,	38
300 acres joining Thomas Guy, listed by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
50 do James W. Grice, listed by Murdy Odum, one poll,	99
110 do Mouth of Willis's Creek, by Matthew Jordan,	2 05
33½ do on Beaver Creek, listed by Duncan Buie for Jennet Buie,	07
346 do Cale Camp, listed by Argus Ray, Jr., for John Ray [Red.]	38

JOHN McLEAN, Late Sheriff.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yates & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

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20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part of which is common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Crockery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, was dissolved by mutual consen: on the 8th of November. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White Cuba SUGAR, for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR, for refining.
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 19, 1837. 24

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within *the time prescribed by law*, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Huske & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware, &

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with hair inclosed on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

PEARL STREET HOUSE Re-opened.

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is enlarged and erected upon its former site, in the midst of the commercial operations of the city, and rebuilt and rounded by more than 500 entirely new Fire Proof Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground lost by the great conflagration. This Hotel, situated upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged upon a new and most improved plan, with a large Dining Hall, Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors, and airy sleeping rooms, commodious Baths, &c. &c. A steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the comfort and comfort of Boarders. A guard is also constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Alderman Lee (the owner,) has spared no expense in the erection of this Building, both in extent and style of architecture, equal if not superior to any Commercial House in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (late proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. PAGE.

New York, Dec 18, 1836. 22-3

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro Man named ISAAC, who formerly belonged to Dr. Young Bell, of Bladen County, N. C. He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather black, has a blemish in one of his eyes, weighs about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, and walks erect. He is no doubt endeavoring to return to Bladen county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, N. C. Any information will be thankfully received by Dr. Young Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by the Subscriber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, Geo.

ROBERT H. RAINES.

February 1, 1837. 2

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough; he is well built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within 12 months from this date.

THOMAS S

Cumberland County, Feb'y 13.

Thomastown Ll.M

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE &

February 9, 1837.